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COUNCIL
OF

GAINSBOROUGH

Annual Report

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

with that of the

SANITARY INSPECTOR

For the Year 1950

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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF GAINSBOROUGH



1950

CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL:

Councillor J. Taylor, J.P.

VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL:

Councillor Miss M. K. Wood, B.Sc.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman:

Councillor Mrs. B. F. Spicksley.

Councillor A. Aldous

Councillor Mrs. M. Brame

Councillor J. C. Fitchett

Councillor C. V. Jubb

Councillor Dr. C. W. Pearson, M.B., B.Ch., B.A O.

Councillor P. Roberts

Councillor J. J. Stokes

Councillor R. Surfleet

Councillor J. Taylor, J.P.

Councillor C. W. Wilson

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF GAINSBOROUGH

HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

J. C. MACARTNEY, M.D., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Sanitary Inspector and Building Inspector:

JOHN CARTER, A.R.San.I., A.M.I.San.E., M.S.I.A.,

Certified Meat and Food Inspector.

Certified Smoke Inspector.

Additional Sanitary Inspector:

F. HOLMES, A.R.San.I., M.R.I.P.H.H., M.S.I.A.

Certified Meat and Food Inspector

(to 31st August, 1950).

JAMES KIRK, Cert.S.I.B., M.S.I.A.,

Certified Meat and Food Inspector

(appointed 1st November, 1950).

Assistant Meat Inspector:

J. H. SMITHSON.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the year 1950

**TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF GAINSBOROUGH**

Council Offices,
10/12, Lord Street,
Gainsborough.
30th July, 1951

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am glad to be able to report, for the year 1950, that the general health of the community has remained good. The population (17,840) shows a very small rise (160). The increase in the Birth Rate which followed the last war has been lessened and further decreases in succeeding years may occur if many people find themselves in reduced economic circumstances. The rate this year is 15.8 which is little change from last year's 15.1 per 1,000 of the population. That for England and Wales is also 15.8. Illegitimate births numbered 24 of the total births (283). The Death Rate for the year under review (12.2) shows a decrease from the previous year's rate (13.5). This is very little above that for the whole country, which is 11.6 per 1,000 of the population. An astonishing record is the Infantile Mortality Rate of 17.6 per 1,000 live births which is very pleasing. Few if any, other areas will be able to rival this very low figure. Such a record is a creditable reflection on the County Health Services, as well as on local social and economic conditions. This rate for all England and Wales is 29.8, the first time that the rate has been below 30. No serious epidemics of infectious disease occurred beyond a large number of measles cases towards the end of the year. We are able to boast that this is the fourth year, in succession, of freedom from any case of Diphtheria. It is to be hoped that these satisfactory results from the immunisation of children against this deadly disease will not lead to too much complacency by the public. There is still too much opposition

to immunisation against Diphtheria, as well as vaccination against smallpox.

The enormous benefits of our silent services for prevention of disease and the furtherance of environmental and personal hygiene appear to be under-estimated. Much glamour and expense are lavished on the curative aspect, which is a wrong approach to Public Health.

During September and October we had the advantage of the services of the Lincolnshire Mass Radiography Unit. The total number of miniature X-ray films taken of the chest was 5,433. Details of the findings are given in this report.

In conclusion I wish to express my gratitude to Mr. Carter, Senior Sanitary Inspector and to the additional Sanitary Inspector for their loyalty and efficiency. I am also grateful to all other departments and members of the Council for their helpful co-operation.

Yours faithfully,

J. C. MACARTNEY,

M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

SECTION A.

1. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area of the Urban District.....	2,406 acres
Estimated Population	17,840
Number of inhabited houses end 1950.....	5,520
Rateable Value	£94,738
Sum represented by 1d. Rate.....	£372/7/4

The chief industries of the area are Engineering, Timber, Malting and Milling.

2. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

	Total	Male	Female	Birth Rate
Live Births	283	159	124	15.8
Legitimate	259	142	117	
Illegitimate	24	17	7	
Still Births	4	3	1	
Legitimate	4	3	1	
Illegitimate	0	0	0	

Deaths. 1950. All causes.

Total	Male	Female	Death Rate
229	120	109	12.2

DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES Nil

DEATHS FROM OTHER MATERNAL CAUSES Nil

DEATH RATE OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR.

All Infants per 1,000 Live Births..... 17.6

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Disease	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	—	1	1
Cancer, a l Sites	16	12	28
Diabetes	—	3	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	12	15	27
Coronary disease, angina	18	7	25
Hypertension with heart disease.....	8	4	12
Other heart disease	15	22	37
Other circulatory diseases	2	5	7
Influenza	4	3	7
Pneumonia.....	3	4	7
Bronchitis	12	5	17
Other diseases of respiratory system	—	1	1
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	4	1	5
Nephritis and Nephrosis	4	5	9
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	—	2
Congenital malformations	2	—	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	12	18	30
Motor vehicle accidents.....	2	0	2
All other accidents	3	3	6
Suicide	1	—	1
	<hr/> 120 <hr/>	<hr/> 109 <hr/>	<hr/> 229 <hr/>

COMPARATIVE TABLES.

Births	Total	Male	Female	Birth Rate
1950	283	159	124	15.8
1949	269	129	140	15.1
1948	315	179	136	18.2
1947	388	209	179	22.05
1946	392	201	191	22.5
Deaths	Total	Male	Female	Death Rate
1950	229	120	109	12.2
1949	240	131	109	13.5
1948	2 3	117	106	12.3
1947	241	131	110	3.7
1946	213	115	98	12.02

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	2	2	4
Illegitimate	0	1	1
Total	2	3	5

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 4 WEEKS OF AGE

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	1	2	3
Illegitimate	0	1	1
Total	1	3	4

INFANT MORTALITY RATE

1950.....	17.6
1949.....	59.4
1948.....	25.39
1947.....	51.5
1946.....	33.16

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

	* Birth Rate	* Death Rate	‡ Infant Mortality
England and Wales ..	15.8	11.6	29.8
126 Great Towns	17.6	12.3	33.8
148 Smaller Towns	16.7	11.6	29.4
London	17.8	11.8	26.3
Gainsborough	15.8	12.2	17.6

* Rates per 1,000 civilian population.

‡ Rates per 1,000 Live Births.

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

A. SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

County Medical Officer: Dr. W. S. H. Campbell, O.B.E.

Health Information. Enquiries relating to local health services may be made of the M.O.H., 10/12, Lord Street, Gainsborough.

Many various facilities are available under the following headings:—

Maternity Service.
 Child Care.
 Home Nursing.
 Health Visitors.
 Home Helps.
 Sick Room Requisites, Appliances and other Equipment.
 Vaccination and Immunisation.
 Mental Health.
 Ambulance Service.
 Minor Ailment Clinics for School Children.
 Infant Welfare Centres and Ante-natal Clinics.

The County Council's clinics function at Gainsborough as follows:—

(a) **At Spital Terrace Clinic**

Minor Ailments Clinic	...	Daily 9-30 a.m.
School Clinic	... ..	Tuesdays 2-0 p.m.
Infant Welfare Centre	...	Thursdays 2-0 p.m.
Toddlers Clinic	... ..	2nd Friday and 4th Monday in each month 10-0 a.m.
Ante-Natal Clinic	... ..	1st, 3rd and 5th Thursday in each month 10-0 a.m.
Dental Clinic, Vaccination and Immunisation	... ..	By appointment.
Sunlight Clinic	... ..	Mondays and Thursdays 10-0 a.m.
Domestic Help Service	...	Organiser attends Thursdays 2-0 p.m.

(b) **At Woods Terrace Clinic.**

Infant Welfare Centre	...	Mondays 2-0 p.m., Tuesdays 10-0 a.m. except 4th Tuesday in month.
Ante-natal Clinic	... ..	1st, 3rd and 5th Monday in month 10-0 a.m.
Toddlers Clinic	... ..	2nd Monday and 4th Friday 10-0 a.m.

In addition to above, appointments are also made at the John Coupland or other Hospital for school and pre-school children requiring Ophthalmic or Ear, Nose and Throat consultant services. A Rheumatism and Heart specialist is also available.

B. SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE LOCAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

General Medical Care.

The Family Doctor.

Special Maternity Services apart from the Local Health Authority Service (General Practitioner Obstetrician).

Medicines, Drugs and Appliances.

Dentistry.

Supplementary Eye Service.

C. SERVICE PROVIDED BY THE REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD.

Hospital and Specialist Services. All forms of treatment in general or special hospitals are available both in-patient and out-patient treatment. This includes sanatorium treatment, maternity care, care of mental health and surgical operations. Consultants and specialists are available as far as resources permit.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA.

The usual services were satisfactorily carried out. Routine analyses of samples of the water supply were made at weekly intervals. Results and remarks thereon appear in the Sanitary Inspector's section of this report.

SECTION D.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

Total of New Houses erected during the year	....	....	....	7
(1) By the Local Authority	....	....	....	4
(2) By other Local Authorities	....	....	....	—
(3) By other bodies or persons	....	....	....	3

1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year—

(1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under public Health or Housing Acts)	....	360
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	....	1236
(2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under Sub-head above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	....	—
(b) No. of inspections made for the purpose	....	—
(3) No. of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation...	....	—
(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	....	311

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal Notices—

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers 250

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year—

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 36 Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs —

(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—

(a) by owners —

(b) by Local Authority in default of owners —

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 14

(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :— 14

(a) by owners 14

(b) by Local Authority in default of owners —

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 —

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made —

Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit —

4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding.

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year.... 10

(2) Number of families dwelling therein 14

(3) Number of persons dwelling therein 92

(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year 4

(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year 3

(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases 12

(d) Number of houses again overcrowded after being previously relieved —

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

In the report of the Sanitary Inspector details will be given of the routine inspections and supervision of food. Much tact and watchfulness were exercised in this work. The provision of uncontaminated and unadulterated food supply is a problem of vital importance. Food, whether in transport, in shops, stalls or in the home may be exposed to contamination of all descriptions through carelessness or ignorance of the danger involved. Byelaws are being adopted, but legislation alone will not solve the problem. Proper education and goodwill of all concerned are needed in the pursuit of common cleanliness. Food-poisoning is now notifiable. One such case, contracted outside the district, was notified, which was due to the *Salmonella typhi-murium* organism. Other than this case no outbreaks due to identified agents or undiscovered cause were brought to notice.

SECTION F.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During 1950 there were 531 notifications of Infectious Diseases chiefly MEASLES and WHOOPING COUGH. Since these two diseases became notifiable ten years ago we have not had such a large number of cases, with the exception of the year 1945 when the incidence was much higher for both these infections. No deaths were attributed to either of these conditions. Throughout the country Measles was an exceptionally prevalent disease.

DIPHTHERIA: The mass immunisation campaign against diphtheria commenced in 1941. This is operated chiefly by the County Health Service. In that year (1941) eight cases were notified. Since then fewer notifications were received and during the last four years no incidence of this disease was found. Formerly a diphtheritic patient might occupy an isolation hospital bed for about seven weeks at a cost of several pounds per week. Thus, this large financial economy, as well as saving in lives, is convincing evidence that "prevention is better than cure." It is only to be hoped that fewer parents will fail to take advantage of having their children protected by immunisation and thereby help to keep up our good record.

SCARLET FEVER: Only 37 cases were notified. This disease was relatively mild and there were no deaths.

Details of the above and other infections which occurred are given in tables as follow.

TABLE I.

Disease	Number of Cases Notified
Measles	310
Whooping Cough	116
Scarlet Fever	37
Pneumonia	25
Dysentery	6
Food Poisoning	1
Poliomyelitis (Non Paralytic)	3
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	2
Erysipelas	2
Tuberculosis	29
	<hr/> 531 <hr/>

TABLE II.

DISTRIBUTION IN WARDS.

Disease	North	Market	Central	South
Measles	97	60	86	67
Whooping Cough	56	21	9	30
Scarlet Fever	14	6	11	6
Pneumonia	13	2	7	3
Dysentery	3	—	3	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	1
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic) ...	—	2	—	1
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) ...	—	1	1	—
Erysipelas	—	—	1	1

TABLE III.

AGE INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Ages	Measles	Whooping Cough	Scarlet Fever	Pneumonia	Dysentery	Food Poisoning	Poliomyelitis (Non-paral.)	Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	Erysipelas
0-1	10	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
1-2	26	14	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
2-3	29	23	2	3	—	—	—	—	—
3-4	53	21	6	1	1	—	—	—	—
4-5	50	15	6	1	—	—	—	—	—
5-10	136	37	16	1	3	—	1	—	—
10-15	3	1	5	—	—	—	1	—	—
15-20	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
20-35	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
35 up	3	—	1	15	2	1	—	—	2
Totals	310	116	37	25	6	1	3	2	—

MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals	
Measles	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	2	49	256	...	310
Whooping Cough	32	3	5	2	5	6	17	13	11	11	3	8	...	116
Scarlet Fever	2	3	6	—	8	3	5	—	—	—	1	9	...	37
Pneumonia	6	1	6	4	1	—	1	—	—	1	3	2	...	25
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	...	6
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	...	1
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	...	3
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	...	2
Erysipelas	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	...	2
Pulmonary T.B.	2	3	—	2	3	—	1	1	3	2	5	3	...	25
Non-Pulmonary T.B. ...	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	4
Totals	44	11	18	11	19	10	27	15	18	18	62	278	...	531

TUBERCULOSIS.

Clinics for diagnosis and treatment are now held at John Coupland Hospital on Tuesdays commencing at 1-30 p.m. Twenty-five new respiratory and four non-respiratory cases were reported during the year. The much greater pulmonary incidence was due to some cases having been discovered by the mass X-ray unit. The pre-war tendency for mortality rate to decline has not been noticed since hostilities ceased, until the present year when the exceptionally low figure of only one death was recorded.

During the period August 28th to October 24th the Lincolnshire Mass Radiography Unit visited the town and the number of volunteers for chest examinations (5,433) was quite good. The response might have been greater had it not been for the old fears by some of loss of job or fear of the disease being detected. Also some ex-service men and women may think they have had enough examinations and so declined the opportunity.

The following are the complete statistics for this unit's survey:—

	Males	Females	Total	
Miniatures taken	3117	2316	5433	
No. recalled for large film ...	163	69	232	4.5%
Cases of observation				
(all types) ...	405	279	684	12.5%
Cases of cardiac abnormality	76	117	193	3.5%
Cases of Bronchiectasis	1	—	1	
Cases of Pneumokoniosis	1	—	1	
Cases of Neoplasm	1	—	1	
Cases of active Tuberculosis	8	7	15	3 per 1000
Cases of Post Primary				
inactive Tuberculosis ...	73	30	103	2%
Cases referred to Chest Clinic	32	18	50	
Cases referred to Doctors ...	85	122	207	

NEW CASES DURING THE YEAR.

Ages	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-5	—	—	—	—
5-10	—	1	1	—
10-15	2	—	—	—
15-25	2	3	—	—
25-45	2	5	1	2
45-65	9	—	—	—
Over 65	1	—	—	—
Totals	16	9	2	2

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

Year	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Totals
1950			
1949	10	1	11
1948	5	2	7
1947	9	1	10
1946	7	1	8

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Sheffield Regional Hospital Board is now the Authority which is responsible for services regarding Venereal Diseases. Such services were formerly administered by Lindsey County Council. Special treatment clinics are now held at the John Coupland Hospital.

CANCER.

There has been a notable increase in the diagnosis of Cancer of the lung and bronchus and this fact has been observed in all parts of the country. Research and enquiry are continuing with reference to the cause.

The total number of deaths from Cancer was 28.

Males	16
Females	12

The sites of the disease are as follows:—

Stomach	4
Lung and Bronchus	5
Breast	1
Uterus	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	17
Total	28

The total number of Cancer deaths in recent years is given below:

Year	Deaths
1950	28
1949	31
1948	47
1947	27
1946	39

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Sanitary Inspector

for the year 1950

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF GAINSBOROUGH

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my fourth Annual Report on the work of this Department during the year. As will be seen from the tables following, the greater proportion of inspections were directed to the maintenance in a reasonable state of repair of dwelling houses, which were all dealt with under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936.

During the year, far reaching changes in housing law were made by the Housing Act, 1949, which, by deleting all reference to the working classes in most of the sections of the Housing Act, 1936, removed many limitations on the powers of local authorities and in addition, enabled local authorities to make grants to private owners for the improvement of dwellings.

On the 31st March, 1950, the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, came into operation and repealed the Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919. Enforcement of these provisions was formerly carried out through powers delegated by the County Council, but the new Act vests these powers directly in the local authority.

The Shops Act, 1950, which came into operation on the 1st October, 1950, effected no change in administration but merely consolidated existing law.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

The number of factories on the register, including 12 bake-houses, is 110. During the year, 106 visits were paid to these premises, which resulted in 11 offences against the Act being remedied. This work has been facilitated by the ready co-operation which has been extended at all times by His Majesty's Inspector for the District.

The following table in the form required by the Ministry of Labour and National Service, gives a summary of the work undertaken by the Sanitary Inspectors.

PART I OF THE ACT.

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises.	Number on Register	Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authori- ties	14	12	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not in- cluded in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	92	89	Nil	Nil
(iii) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is en- forced by the Local Authority exclud- ing outworkers ...	4	5	Nil	Nil
Totals	110	106	Nil	Nil

Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of Cases in Which Defects Were Found.				Number of Cases in which Prosecutions were Instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness .	3	3	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temp. .	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective floor drainage	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	4	8	—	4	—
Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act	—	—	—	1	—
Totals	7	11	Nil	5	Nil

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

103 visits were paid during the year to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Act in relation to health and comfort of shop workers. 2 contraventions were found and remedied without recourse to formal action.

The Shops Acts, 1912-1936, were repealed by the Shops Act, 1950, which came into operation on the 1st October and consolidated existing law without effecting any legislative changes

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Premises in which food is stored or prepared for sale were regularly visited with a view to securing compliance with the provisions of the Act, and contraventions were remedied in ten cases without recourse to formal action.

There are 28 food preparing premises registered under Section 14 of the Act, and 154 visits of inspection were paid during the year.

During the year, the Council adopted and submitted to the Minister for his approval the Model Byelaws for the Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air.

It is pleasing to note the lively interest displayed in matters pertaining to food hygiene by local organisations and, in order to foster this interest, lectures in this subject were delivered.

This campaign could be materially assisted by the general public who, by their patronage and discrimination, can bring to bear, perhaps more forcibly than is possible by legislation, the penalties of undesirable practices in the handling of food-stuffs.

Meetings were convened by the County Health Inspector with a view to securing uniformity of food administration throughout the County.

Thirty-four purveyors of ice-cream, including five manufacturers, are on the register, and all were regularly visited to secure observance of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947.

I am indebted to Mr. B. J. Drew, County Health Inspector, for supplying the following details of samples taken within the Council's area by the Lindsey County Council as Food and Drugs Authority under the Act.

Article	Formal or Informal		Result
Beef Sausage.	Formal	Genuine.	
Vinegar.	Formal	Adulterated (non-brewed—slight acetic deficiency).	
Saline.	Formal	Genuine.	
Vinegar.	Formal	Adulterated (Non-brewed).	
Pork Sausage.	Formal	Genuine.	
Sauce.	Formal	Genuine.	
Tonic Capsules.	Informal	Genuine.	
Beef Sausage.	Formal	Adulterated (1.2% meat deficiency).	
Non-brewed Vinegar.	Formal	Adulterated (7% acetic acid deficiency.)	
Chicken Broth.	Informal	Genuine.	
Joint and Muscle Pills.	Informal	Genuine.	
Seidlitz Powder.	Informal	Genuine.	
Beef Sausage Meat.	Formal	Adulterated (25% meat deficiency).	
Beef Sausage.	Formal	Genuine.	
Five Ice Creams.	Informal	Genuine.	
Butter.	Formal	Genuine.	
Beef Suet.	Informal	Genuine.	
Beef Sausage.	Formal	Genuine.	
Boiled Sweets.	Formal	Genuine.	
Halibut Liver Oil Capsules.	Informal	Genuine.	
Ground Almonds.	Formal	Genuine.	
Rum.	Formal	Genuine.	

Fourteen formal samples of milk were taken during the year. One sample was below standard and two "Appeal to Cow" samples were taken in connection therewith, one of the latter was below standard and the other satisfactory.

With regard to the other food samples which were found to be adulterated, none was considered serious enough to warrant the institution of legal proceedings and warnings were issued.

MILK and DAIRIES.

On the Register of Dairies are 13 Purveyors and 4 Dairymen; 6 Purveyors and 2 Dairymen residing outside the District. 21 small shops also retail sterilised milk brought into the Town by the Bottlers. 103 visits were paid to the premises.

During the year, 13 reports in respect of Pasteurised Milk were received from the County Health Inspector, all of which were reported upon as satisfactory.

Until the Ministry prescribes areas in which only Designated milks may be sold under the Milk (Special Designations) Act, 1949, dealers may sell raw milk or any of the Designated milks. The designations now in force are:—

TUBERCULIN TESTED,	ACCREDITED,
PASTEURISED,	STERILISED.

After 1st October, 1954, the designation "Accredited" will no longer be used. The designation "Sterilised" is entirely new.

The effect of this new legislation has been to transfer from the Council to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries control of the production of milk at the farm. Supervision of milk pasteurising plants is now the responsibility of the County Council as Food and Drugs Authority.

The Council remain responsible for the issue of Dealers and Supplementary licences and the conditions under which milk is retailed to the public, including the registration of dairy premises and distributors.

Meat, Foods and Slaughterhouse Inspections

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle excl'd'g Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed.....	1078	492	660	3877	567
Number inspected	1078	492	660	3877	567
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis.</i> Whole Carcasses con- demned	5	10	3	19	26
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	128	112	—	31	96
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	12.34	24.79	0.45	1.29	21.52
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i> Whole Carcasses con- demned	14	25	3	—	9
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	107	113	—	—	30
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis	11.22	28.05	0.45	—	0.69

No veterinary ante-mortem inspection of animals is under-
taken.

No action was necessary in regard to meat offered for sale
by retail.

Foodstuffs condemned during the year were:—

MEAT.

39	Beast carcasses and all offals	Tuberculosis
5	Beast carcasses and all offals	Dropsy
4	Beast carcasses and all offals	Fever
3	Beast carcasses and all offals	Emaciation
1	Beast carcase and all offals	Actinomycosis
1	Beast carcase and all offals	Johne's Disease
1	Beast carcase and all offals	Moribund
3	Calf carcasses and all offals	Tuberculosis
1	Calf carcase and all offals	Fever
83	Beast heads	Tuberculosis
1	Beast head	Actinomycosis
1	Beast head	Abscesses
143	Beast lungs	Tuberculosis
1	Beast lungs	Abscesses
267	Beast livers	Distoma Hepaticum
46	Beast livers	Tuberculosis
17	Beast livers	Abscesses
4	Beast livers	Angiomatosis
4	Beast livers	Tumours
38	Beast offals	Tuberculosis
47	Beast udders	Mastitis
2	Beast udders	Tuberculosis
1	Beast spleen	Inflammation
1	Beast heart	Pericarditis
12	Sheep carcasses and all offals	Dropsy
4	Sheep carcasses and all offals	Emaciation
1	Sheep carcase and all offals	Jaundice
1	Sheep carcase and all offals	Fever
1	Sheep carcase and all offals	Mutilation
39	Sheep plucks	Strongylus Rufescens
16	Sheep plucks	Abscesses
20	Sheep plucks	Distoma Hepaticum
9	Sheep livers	Distoma Hepaticum
5	Pig carcasses and all offals	Swine Paratyphoid
2	Pig carcasses and all offals	Jaundice
14	Pig carcasses and all offals	Erysipelas
17	Pig carcasses and all offals	Tuberculosis
2	Pig carcasses and all offals	Emaciation
1	Pig carcase and all offals	Measles
1	Pig carcase and all offa's	Bruising
1	Pig carcase and all offals	Multiple cysts
52	Pig plucks	Pneumonia
18	Pig plucks	Tuberculosis
13	Pig plucks	Erysipelas
52	Pig intestines	Inflammation
1	Pig intestines	Erysipelas
7	Pig heads and plucks	Tuberculosis

4 Pig heads	Tuberculosis
1 Pig heart	Tuberculosis
9 Pig lungs	Pneumonia
143 lbs. Pork	Bruising
365 lbs. Beef	Bruising

OTHER FOODSTUFFS.

762 tins assorted sizes vegetables.
683 tins assorted sizes milk.
311 tins assorted sizes fruit.
135 tins assorted sizes meat.
132 tins assorted sizes fish.
12 tins assorted sizes preserves.
7 tins assorted sizes soups.
1 tin frozen eggs.
191 lbs. sausage.
36 lbs. luncheon meat.
90 lbs. bacon.
56 lbs. coconut.
48 lbs. cheese.
12 lbs. cereals.
24 lbs. rabbits.
11 jars mixed pickles.
9 packets baking powder.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The number on the Register is 4. 12 visits have been paid to these premises during the course of the year, and on the whole they have been kept clean and free from nuisance. The Hide and Skin Company's business has been satisfactorily carried out as conditions will allow. The premises are in a very bad and dilapidated condition, but any reconstruction is dependent upon the future use of the site.

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

Considerable delay in collection occurred during the year due mainly to the high incidence of sickness among the staff, 1,552 hours being lost during the months January to May.

The reluctance of property owners to renew defective dustbins in view of High Court decisions regarding responsibility for their provision, contributed in no small measure to delays in collection and it was with a view to resolving this difficulty that the Council decided to implement the provisions of Section 75 (3) of the Public Health Act, 1936, which would enable the Council to provide and maintain dustbins themselves at an annual charge not exceeding five shillings. As tenders had to be invited for a supply of dustbins, it was not possible to put the scheme into operation before the end of the year.

CONTROLLED TIPPING OF REFUSE.

The amount of refuse dealt with at the tip was, for the year ending 31st March estimated to be 8,007 tons.

Negotiations were completed with the River Trent Catchment Board and the tenant of land adjoining the main Retford road for an extension of the present tip site subject to conditions which were agreed to by the Council.

Towards the end of the year, consideration was being given to raising the level of the proposed sewage works at the Barrier Bank by means of controlled tipping.

SALVAGE.

During the year, 233 tons of waste paper were collected by the Department which, together with other items, realised a gross value of £1,712.

Due to the heavy demand for waste paper, prices began to show an upward trend which was maintained to the end of the year and thus enabled the Council to continue this vital service on an economical basis.

HOUSE REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

Total cost of Collection and Disposal of the Town's Refuse is as follows:—

Refuse Collection and Disposal	...	...	£	s	d
Revenue...	...	...	8494	6	8
	...	...	1974	2	8
Nett Cost			...	6520	4 0

No. of Weekly Collections		Method of Collection		Method of Disposal		COLLECTION & DISPOSAL COSTS						
Pop.	House	Trade				Total Cost	Total Tons (Est.)	No. of Houses	Cost per Ton (Est.)	Cost per House	Cost per 1000 Houses	Cost per Head of Population
17,840	1	1	2 Ten Cu. Yd. and 1 Seven Cu. Yd. Side Loading Motor Vehicles		Controlled Tip	£6,520	6,673	5,220	19.54s.	£1.25	£1,249	7s. £365

Rate Represented for Collection and Disposal 17.51d.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

38 visits were paid to premises during the year, 28 rooms being disinfected following the occurrence of infectious disease, including 4 after Tuberculosis.

Disinfection of bedding is carried out at "Oakdene" Hostel for the aged and chronic sick.

71 premises were treated for vermin.

HOUSING.

As in previous years, most of the Inspector's time was devoted to maintaining houses in a reasonable state of repair. For this purpose, 1,236 visits were made to 311 houses, 260 of which were repaired without recourse to formal action.

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED.

Drains cleansed or repaired	72
Drains constructed	11
Drain Ventilators fixed or repaired	1
Inspection Chambers rebuilt	4
Water Closets cleansed or repaired	8
Water Closet structures repaired	12
Yard Gullies connected to drain	3
Sink Waste Pipes repaired or renewed	15
New Sinks provided	23
Portable Dustbins provided	15
Yard Pavements, etc., repaired	18
Roofs repaired	63
Floors repaired	21
Rain Water Pipes and Eaves Gutters repaired	23
Foodstores repaired or provided	13
Plaster of Walls and Ceilings repaired	95
Firegrates repaired, re-set or renewed	27
Windows, Skylights repaired	11
Wash-house structures repaired	14
Coppers re-set, repaired or provided	15
Chimneys repaired or pointed	18
External Walls pointed, repaired, etc.	25
Coal Stores erected or repaired	9
Stairs repaired or renewed, Handrails fixed	12
Skirtings fixed	4
Doors repaired	5
W.C. Pans replaced	19
W.C. Flushing Cisterns repaired	27
Filthy Houses cleansed	7

NEW BUILDINGS.

During the year, four permanent houses were erected by the Council and three by private persons under licences granted by the Council.

WATER CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

There has been very little change in this direction, and there are still 9 pail closets at outlying premises. A few trough closets remain in the older parts of the Town.

RODENT CONTROL.

Treatment was carried out at 150 domestic and 19 business premises during the year.

Regular treatment of the Council's sewers and refuse tip was carried out as required by the Ministry.

The estimated kill during the year was 1,751.

The number of bodies found was 664.

INSPECTIONS MADE DURING THE YEAR.

Houses—Public Health Acts: Visits	360
Complaints Investigated	489
Visits to Property under Notice	1,236
Common Lodging Houses	9
Factories—Mechanical Power	89
Factories—No Mechanical Power	12
Workplaces	5
Infectious Disease Cases	28
New Buildings	93
Rats and Mice Destruction Act	610
Drainage Work	179
Shops Act	103
Bakehouses	29
Fried Fish Shops	17
Other Food Preparation	174
Wet Fish Shops	14
Butchers Shops	20
Markets	81
Slaughterhouses	263
Offensive Trades	12
Ice Cream Shops	21
Dairies and Milk Shops	42
Stables and Garages	13
Verminous Houses	51
Depot and Tip	85
Refuse Collection	72
Marine Stores	2
Interviews with Owners	109
Miscellaneous	67
Water Samples	248
Unsound Food	294
Building Control	150
Overcrowding	14

Total	4,991
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WATER SUPPLY.

- (i) Water is obtained from three boreholes at the Council's waterworks and stored in two open reservoirs with an estimated total capacity of three days normal demand. Two water towers with a total capacity of 36,500 gallons are also provided for gravity feeding to the higher levels of the town.

During the year the water supply was entirely satisfactory in quantity.

(ii) BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

During the year 248 samples of water were submitted for bacteriological examination both before and after chlorination. Results are reported upon in accordance with the Ministry of Health's suggested classification.

RAW WATER.

Satisfactory	31	91%
Doubtful	3	9%
Total		34

WATER GOING INTO SUPPLY.

Class 1—Highly Satisfactory	164	77%
Class 2—Satisfactory	22	10%
Class 3—Suspicious	21	10%
Class 4—Unsatisfactory	7	3%
Total		214

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

A sample taken on 25th April was reported upon as follows:—

The water is satisfactory. The organic content is low and the chlorine demand will be low, probably less than 0.5 parts per million.

A sample taken on the 27th December was reported upon as follows:—

Satisfactory both chemically and bacteriologically.

- (iii) As the water has a total hardness of 361 parts per million and a pH value of 7.8, the possibility of the water having any plumbo-solvent action is extremely remote.

- (iv) In order to provide more effective control of chlorine dosage, an automatic recording chlorinating apparatus was installed at the Waterworks and came into operation on the 5th April.

(v)	Number of dwelling houses supplied from public water mains direct	4,856
	Number of dwelling houses supplied by means of standpipes	364

DRAINAGE and SEWERAGE.

During the year the sewage works serving the military camp were taken over by the Council and alterations and extensions were put in hand in order to accommodate the Whites Wood Lane housing estate.

2,560 yards of sewers were laid on the Whites Wood Lane site.

BUILDING CONTROL.

On the 1st August, 1945, the Council were authorised under Defence Regulation 56A to grant licences within specified limits, which duty was delegated to your Sanitary Inspector.

During the year, nine licences to the total value of £1,356 were issued by this department, and in addition, 13 applications made to the Regional Office of the Ministry of Works for licences to a total value of £12,077 were granted after submission of my detailed report and observations in each case.

Five licences to the total value of £13,598 authorised by the Council for the erection of private dwellings were issued.

By the control of Building Operations (No. 14) Order, 1949, which came into operation the 1st February, 1950, the limit within which building operations could be carried out without licence was reduced to £500 in the case of agricultural and industrial buildings and the £100 limit retained for all other classes of property.

Government measures for reducing capital expenditure reduced the Council's licensing ceiling to £1,600, i.e., 80% of the value of licences issued during 1949.

In concluding my report, I wish to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their unstinted co-operation, to the Medical Officer of Health for his invaluable help at all times, and to the Additional Sanitary Inspector and Health Department staff for their ready and willing assistance.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN CARTER.

